Building of a Rier at "Tweed's Bay," on Lake Champlain.

MORE CONNUBIAL GRIEVANCES.

The City's Claim Against the Estate of Henry Starkweather.

During the summer of 1870, when William M. Tweed was in the zenith of his municipal power, among the enterprises in which he was interested was that of became a stockholder in the company, and associated with him were Richard M. Tweed, Cornelius Corson, William E. King and others of his followers in these days. It was arranged to build a pier opposite the sompany's works on Lake Champlain, the cove in which such pier was to be built having been duly christened, in honor of the great financial magnate, "Tweed's Bay." The contract for the erection of this pier was given to John B. Marshail and William Fuller, who were to be paid \$5,000 for the work. They built the pier, presented the bill to the company, but up to the present hime have been unable to get it liquidated. They state that Edward Tracy, the engineer who was to exmine the work, pass upon it, and give his certificate of its completion, did not visit the locality, and could not be inacced to come there and examine the pier, either during process of construction of after its completion. They brought suit against the company and obtained a verdict in July, 1876, for \$7,623 62, but the execution on such judgment was returned unsatisfied. They have pow brought suit against Tweed and the other stocknoiders personally and jointly. Several of them put in an answer stating that the work was not completed in accordance with the contract and that the material was of poor quality. They claim that, instead of being liable for the paymont, they really sustained damages to the extent of \$6,000. A motion was made before Judge Douohue to strike out portions of the answer as sham and irrelevant, which motion was yesterday granted.

MARITAL TROUBLES. mpany's works on Lake Champlain, the cove in

MARITAL TROUBLES.

Judge Speir, in the Superior Court, Special Term, resterday, gave a decision granting alimony and ounsel toes in the suit of Antomette Gran against ber nusband, Philip Grun, for a limited divorce on the ground of cruel and inhuman treatment, the facts of which have already been published in the Herald. Among the acts of cruelty charged are that the delendant rushed upon her with a butcher knife and fire poker, beat her, hurles a glass aquarium filled with water at her and performed other equally violent and reprehensible acts of trutainty. On the other hund, the defendant, who is a tailor, donies the alleged acts of cruelty, and avers that his wile was in the habit of getting intextented, and that while in that condition she was of a very violent and engovernable temper. He says she would scratch his face, tear his hair and beat and cuff him with startling vigor and frequency, so that he was obliged to have his hair cut short for protection; and, finally, that she threatened to drive him to desperation unless he gave her baif his property.

Clements White and Marry M. White were married on the 6th of August, 1872, in Westchester county. In a suit brought against him for divorce Mr. White charges that his wife cloped on the 8th of last August with one Zepheniah S. Ayres. He says she went to Paris, London and other places in Europe and charges adultery. The answer denies all the material allegations. In the Court of Common Pleas, Special Ferm, a reference was yesterday ordered to Thomas H. Landon. ground of cruel and inhuman treatment, the facts of

IMPORTANT TO BREWERS Among the cases recently decided by the Common Pleas, General Term, is one of great importance to brewers and their customers. Arthur A. Brown, the brewer, placed in the cellar of one of his customers, named Healey, eighteen casks of stock ale, upon a writing from Healey acknowledging the receipt of the ale and containing these words.—"The ale to remain the property of A. A. Brown until paid for." H. K. Thurber & Co., obtained judgment against Healey, upon which they issued execution and sold the apon which they issued execution and sold the aies in question as the property of Healey. Brown thereupon sued Thurber & Co. to recover the value of the aies, upon the ground that they belonged to him. Thurber & Co. defended upon the ground that the property, under the circumstances, became vested in Mr. Healey, their judgment debtor. The action was tried in the Marine. Gourt, before Judge Alker, and the plantiff obtained a verdict. Thurber & Co. appealed to the General Torm, where the judgment was reversed, Judge Sinnett writing the opinion of the Court, in which Judge Sheridan concurred. Judge McAdam wrote alengthy dissenting opinion, reviewing the authorities and showing that the judgment ought to have been affirmed. Brown, the plantiff, thereupon appealed to the Common Pleas, toward Torm, where this latter view of the case was taken, and the Marine Court, General Ferm, decision was reversed, and the Judgment originally rendered affirmed, Judge Larremore writing the opinion of the Common Pleas, in which Chief Justice Daiy and Judge Robinson concurred. This decision sustains the validity of such contracts and protects the title of the brower storing alea under thom in customers' cellars, even against the latter's judgment creditors.

STARKWEATHER'S FEES.

There has already been published in the HERALD a full account of the suit brought by the Attorney Genstal on behalf of the people against the administrators d Henry Starkweather, late Collector of Assessments. and the city to recover certain fees alleged to have been illegally exacted by Collector Starkweather in his lifetime. As will be remembered, a judgment was given on the original trial for \$193,732 62 against the administrators. An appeal was taken to the General Term of the Superior Court, when the judgment was affirmed. The defendants then appealed to the Court of Appeals. In the meantime, as appears by an affiliavit made yesterday by Mr. S. L. M. Barlow, a settlement of the judgment has been arranged and is ready to be carried into effect. By the terms of this agreement the administrators of Starkweather agree to pay in settlement \$23,363 67, which comprises all the assets of his estate, less the which comprises all the assets of his estate, less th widow's dower right. The appeal is to be withdraws and the judgment satisfied of record. Certain counte

SUMMARY OF LAW CASES. Judge Lawrence yesterday refused to dismiss the complaint in the proceedings instituted by the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents against Anna Eva Fay and Henry C. Fay. It will be remembered that the defendants, who give spiritual scances,

are charged with being jugglers.
In the Marine Court, yesterday, before Judge Aiker and a jury, the case of Catharine Dolan against Margaret and Edward Woods was tried. The plaintiff charged Margaret with assaulting her with a broom and thereby injuring her arm. The jury rendered a

and thereby injuring her arm. The jury rendered a verdict in favor of the plantiff for \$50. Mr. Alfred Steckler appeared for the plantiff; the defendant was represented by Mr. Robert H. Radey.

Judge Van Brunt yesterday dismissed the complaint in the suit brought by Robert Burmer against the New York Matual Gas Light Company, the trial of which was begun on Tuesday, as already reperted in the lightan. The ground of dismissal was that the slight transfer of stock was against public policy. Thomas O'Gara obtained a verdict against John Kearney, administrator of John Rerdon. An appeal was taken from the verdict and on a new trial a verdict was given for the defendants. There was quite a lengthy argument vesserday before Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, as to the adjustment of coats in the case. Mr. Tuomas Nolan appeared for the plantiff and Lyddy Brothers for the defendant, Judge Donohue teok the papers.

in Supreme Court, Chambers, as to the adjustment of costs in the case. Mr. Toomas Nolan appeared for the plaintiff and Lyddy Brothers for the defendant, Judge Donohue took the papers.

Edward F. Brown brought suit against the city claiming \$4,000 arrearages of salary as assistant cierk in the Department of Public Parks. The case came to trial yesterday before Judge Lawrence in the Supreme Court. His salary was \$1,200 a year, but it is claimed that he was discinciped on the 22d of November, 1871. He says that he continued to report for duty until the bringing of the ant. Judge Lawrence aismissed the complaint.

Grace A. Sutton, as assignee of the former proprietor of the Addine, brought suit against John Meachain to recover hearly \$2.00 on an alleged contract for the delivery of the paper to subscribers, which contract, it was alleged, was not carried out. The evidence was very coefficing, and the suit endes before Chief Judice Aiker in the Marine Court yesterday by a verdict larver of pla mulfi for six cents.

In the suit grought by Cornelius Griswold, treasurer of the Preumatic Steel Association, against A. T. Demarest & Co. to recover \$2,000 outsined on a check given to desendants by Z. 1. Durlee, former treasurer of the association, it being claimed that such check was given when the latter was insane, the full particulars of which have already been published, a serdict was directed yesterday by Judge Lawrence, who tried the case, for \$2,258 61, being the full amount Slaimed, with Interest.

Thomas A. Dayles claims that on the 1st of May, 1872, he leased to the cary froms in his building, No. 317 Broadway, at the rate of \$2,000 a year. The rooms were used as the Recorder's chambers. He now sugs for \$2,000 claimed to be in arrear. The city answers, centying the lease, and claiming that the parments of ront have been made by unistake and without authority of law, and further, that by a resolution of the Common Council the Recorder's chambers. He now speciets of the suggestion of the Recorder's chambers were re

frivolous.

Mr. Frederick A. Conglin has brought suit against the Secor Sewing Machine Company, the triat of which was commenced yesterday before Judge Van Vorst, holding Supreme Court, Special Term. The defend-

ants claim that they owned 950 shares of their own stock and that they pledged 500 shares to the plaintiff, whereas the latter claims that he bought the shares. A mortgage was given on a factory of the company at Bridgeport and upon a judgment obtained by the plaintiff the factory was sold. The question involved is whether the stock held by the plaintiff eras or was not pledged to him, as if it belonged to the company, and could not be considered in the amount of stock held by the stockholders, two-thirds m amount being required to make a mortgage.

Robert 1. Taylor brought suit against alexander P. Irwin and Charles A. Sherman, the suit being brought against the defendants as assignees of John R. Gardner. The plaintiff charges that through bad management there was lost to the estate \$401,000. The do-fondants, in answer to this charge, state that the investigation as to the passing of their account occupied three years; that the relered's fees were \$4,000 and other expenses \$10,000, and insist that they should not be compelled to submit to another investigation without the charges being made in a more specific form and the complaint made more definite. A method to this effect was yeaterday denied by Judge Lawrence.

There was quite an extended argument yesterday

tion to this effect was yesterday denied by Judge Lawrence.

There was quite an extended argument yesterday
before Judge Donohue on a motion to vacate the
order of arrest in a suit brought by Catharine McLeod
against Judius B. Griebel Mrs. McLeod claims that
she was wanted as a witness in a suit brought by Mr.
Griebel to disposses her husband, and that, in order to
prevent her giving her testimony, she was arrestee
on a charge of disorserly conduct. She charges that
she was also arrested a second time upon a similar
complaint, and upon an affinavit that such arrests
were malicious Judge Donohue, granted an order of
arrest against Griebel. Mr. Poucher, who appeared
for the delendant, gave a graphic picture of the alleged indignities sustained by Griebel at the hands of
Mrs. McLeod, and altogether showing, as claimed,
that she was not a model or desirable tenant. Mr
Furiong, on the contrary, represented the plaintiff as
the victim of a most grievous outrage, and hestrenuously insisted that the order of arrost shouls
stand. Judge Donohue took the papers for examination.

Henry B. Hunt, a private watchman in the empior

stand. Judge Donohue took the papers for examination.

Henry B. Hunt, a private watchman in the employ of Pierre Van Hoesen, of this city, was tried at the Riemmond County Court of Sessions, at Staten Island, for snooting James H. Hunt, and on conviction was sentenced, on Monday mast; by Judge Westervelt, to the State Prison for two years and a half. His counsel, Mr. Whitam F, Howe, applied to the Supreme Court for a writ of error and stay of proceedings, on the ground of an informality in Hunt's indictment. This application was grantee, and Mr. Howe seed out a writ of habeas corpus for the release of the convicted prisoner until the question involved could be decided by the appellate court. On thes return of the writ yesterday, at Supreme Court, Chambers, Pistrict Attorney Crook appeared for the people, and Mr. Howe claimed his client was entitled to bail. Judge Donohus coincided with Mr. Howe and ordered Hunt's release on \$1,000 bail, which was promptly furnished and the prisoner set at liberty.

SUPREME COURT-CHAMBERS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Schuyler vs. Cronnin; Langdon vs. Simon; Embury vs. Whitnick; Davis vs. Rabenstein; in the matter of 140th street; Ireland vs. John; Todd vs. Wakeley; Equitable Life Assurance Society vs. Powers; Equitable Life Assurance Society vs. Twomey; Same vs. Same; Equitable Life Assurance Society vs. Powers; Equitable Life Assurance Society vs. Bowerman; Marshall vs. Fweed; McCallum vs. Dienseleritg; Sadhur vs. Grace; Simon vs. United States of America; Bowen vs. George; Williams vs. Cosine; Williamson vs. Auld; Cummings vs. Berge; Germans Fire Insurance Company vs. Memphis and Charloston Railroad Company; Wendt vs. Peyer; Temple vs. Wagner; Augustin vs. Spina; in the matter of Dominick; in the matter of Wiebsky; Roosevelt vs. Adams, and Same vs. Same.—Granted.

Hurley vs. Everette; in the matter of the Society

Same.—Granied.

Hurley vs. Everette; in the matter of the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinqueuts; in the matter of the Brooklyn Bsidge; McLeed vs. Griebel; Banney vs. Levy; Thompson vs. Gilmap; Kittle vs. Ainsice; Nelsen vs. Fwing, and De Courcy vs. Stewart.—Motions denied.

Knox vs. Mackey, and O'Gara vs. Kearney.—Mo-

tions granted.
Folsom vs. Riley.—Denica, \$10 costs.
Kaliske vs. Maclise; Remeen vs. Remson; Foley vs.
Rathoune.—Orders granted.
Kreuder vs. Kann.—Order signed dismissing mo-

oby et al.—Reference ordered. Fellows et al. vs. The National Burglar and Their Insurance Company.—Ordered on special calcadar for February 15. Conover vs. Conover.—Order settled, Kilian vs. Schotte.—Order granted and

ings approved.

McDonough vs. Martin et al.; Prevost vs. Herman;
Weddegen vs. Surcherveir; Is the matter of Knen;
The People, &c., vs. The Mayor and others; Kent vs.
Rochin.—Orders granted.

COMMON PLEAS-CHAMBERS. By Judge Van Brunt.
White vs. White; in the matter of the assignment
f Forster to Aaron.—Application granted.

GENERAL SESSIONS-PART 1. Before Judge Gildersleeve.

PILCHING BAILBOAD TICKETS.

John H. Earl was employed some months ago to the auditor's department of the New York Central Railroad Company, at the Grand Central Depot, and was discharged for neglect of duty. After he had left it was ascertained that tickets which had already been used not not punched by the conductors had been resoid. It appeared that it was part of Esrl's duties to take the returns of the conductors, and it was inferred that it was only through his conditions that the texts had been taken from the office to outsiders and resold. Officer McMahon, of the Nineteenth subprecent, tenng ordered to work up the case, finally succeeded in obtaining possession of a number of tickets, the apparent value of which was \$400, which were concealed at Earl's residence, No. 235 East Forty-sixth street. Earl was accordingly taken into custody and hadted for grand larceny. Upon examination, however, it was found that the offence under the statute was only that of petit farceny, the tickets in question having been already in use, or in other words that they were valued only as so many slips of worthless paper. Under the circumstances Assistant District Attorney Bell accepted a plea of guilty of petit farceny, and Judge Gidersleeve sentenced the accused to six months in the Penitentary. soid. It appeared that it was part of Earl's duties to

STEALING FROM A COMPANION. James McGuire, alias Patrick Hart, a barkeeper was convicted of stealing \$20 from a companion named Michael Connolly, No. 112 Roosevelt street, with whom he had been drinking. He was sentenced to three years in State Prison.

> GENERAL SESSIONS-PART 2. Before Recorder Hackett. A BOLD THIEF.

As Mr. Stephen Chester, electrician, of No. 104 Centre street, was proceeding to the ferry at the foot or Liberty street, on his way home in Elizabeth, on the night of the 9th of January last, a man ran against him in Washington street and snatched his gold watch from his pocket. He pursued the robber for two blocks, but lost sight of him and returned to the spot where the crime had been committed. Here a woman named Margaret Robinson, who had previ ously accosted Mr. Chester as he was passing, informed him that she had witnessed the affair knew the assaiant. Upon this internation a well known this named David Starling was arrested at No. 50 West street. At the trial yesterday the complianant stated that he yelloved the prisoner to be the mon who had stolen his watch, and the woman Robinson positively identified him. Mr. William F. Howe, who defended the accused, elicited from another witness. Mary O'donnor, the lact that she saw the occurrence, and that the culprit, in her opinion, was not the prisoner, but a short, thickset man, whose lace, however, she did not see. The jury, after a brief absence, returned a verdict of guilty. Assistant District Autories Wassell, who appeared for the prosecution, called the attention of the Court to the fact that the prisoner had been a professional thief for many years. A year ago he was tried for robbing a man who was sent to the House of Detention, and it was only because of his character that the Jury then gave Starling the benefit of a doubt and acquitted him. In August hat he was character that the party then gave Starling the benefit of a doubt and acquitted him. In August hat he was character with breaking open, the money box of the South Ferry Railroad and was sent to the House of Detention, and it was only been convicted was only one of many, for it could be shown that a Drother of the prisoner offered to return knew the assailant. Upon this information a well

the complainant another stolen watch not his in caso the charge against Starling was withdrawn. Recorder Hackett, in passing soutence, said it was evident why the prisoner's counsel had not put him on the witness stand, it being out of his power to show his innocence of the crime charged. The verdict, he considered, was a very righteous one, and it would have been a public misfortune if the jury, by reason of any sympathy, had not convicted the prisoner, whom he believed to be one of the most promising scoundrels that existed in New York. The sentence of the Court was that the prisoner be confined in the State Prison at hard labor for a term of five years.

ANOTHER WAINING TO PICKPOCKETS.* ANOTHER WARNING TO PICKPOCKETS."

A young girl named Dora Magen, of No. 570 Grand street, entered the vestibule of the National Theatre to witness the matinee on the 26th of January. She was about to pay for her ticket when she missed her purse and went home. But the theft had not been unobserved, for a little girl named Teresa Levy, who was standing by, saw a youth named Edward Luby, of No. 8 Stanton street, put his hand in Miss Magen's pocket. She thereupon told a gentleman, who pointed out Luby and a companion to a policeman. The officer followed the two young men out of the theatre, down Waverley place, and arrested them as they turned into Mercer street. The prisoners denied their guilt, but Officer Doran subsequently found the purse in the area of the New York Hotel, where it had been thrown by the thief on perceiving that he was followed. The jury promptly found the prisoner guilty, and in passing sentence Recorder Hackett commented very severely upon the number of thefts committed daily by pickpockets. This case was so very clear to every intelligent mind that it was astonishing that the prisoner's counsel had taken so much time in defending it. Some of these crimes were not only of the meanest description, but were of songgravated a character as to provoke stern fetaliation at the bands of the victim. His Honor then scheneed the prisoner for the term of five years at mard labor in the State Frison. Hinsy who was arrested was standing by, saw a youth named Edward tenced the prisoner for the term of five years at har labor in the State Prison. Hanly, who was arreste in company with Luby, will be tried to-day.

THE KMPE AGAIN. Joseph Smith, of No. 162 Forsyth street, a cook, in the course of an attack upon John Heinzeiger, of No. 218 William street, on the 19th of January, stabbed him in the arm, in front of a lager beer saloon in Duane street, inflicting a very dangerous and painful wound. The accused ran oil, but was subsequently arrested, and upon being arraigned ty Assistant Dis-trict Attorney Russell pleaden guilty. The Recorder sent him to State Frison for three years and six

COURT CALENDARS-THIS DAY. * SUPERME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Judge Dono-hue—Court opens at ten A. M.—Nos. 259, 1, 12, 54, 56, 75, 91, 106, 107, 126, 127, 129, 137, 139, 140, 141, 144, 148, 164, 180, 184, 186, 192, 196, 296, 212, 220, 222, 235, 238, 239, 240, 252. Assessment cases.—Nos. 5, 8, 17, 34, 51, 88, 91, 98, 99, 100, 102, 103, 105, 106, 107, 119, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, SUPREME COURT-GENERAL TERM. - Adjourned until

SCPREME COURT—GERERAL TREE.—AGJOURNOU MILLS SCIPREME COURT—SPECIAL TREE—Held by Judge Van Vorst.—Nos. 85, 96, 145, 191, 54, 70, 122, 123, 23, 125, 128, 142, 74, 26, 100, 103, 154, 64, 159, 162, 163, 63, 170, 173, 177, 178, 179, 53, 180, 181, 182, 183, 186, 186, 187.

188.
SEPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part 1.—Adjourned until next Monday. Part 2—Held by Juage Lawrence.—Nos. 852, 1270, 1285, 084, 2067, 1409, 1228, 2672, 1201, 1369, 2901, 1307, 2987, 1414, 1417, 1433, 1379, 1389, 500 14, 2050, 1397, 1398, 1355, 17034, 509, Part 3—Held by Judge Van Brunt.—Nos. 1678, 934, 508, 368, 384, 1094, 512, 1017, 2981, 2982, 2983, 15, 16, 17, 17, 43, 403, 462, 1103, 375, 1361, 1220, 2929, 1308 14, 1790 14, 770 14, 1125.
SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT-SPECIAL TERM-Held by Judge

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Hold by Sunjord.—Nos. 56, 46 and 48.

Superior Court—Intal Term—Part 1—Hold by Judge Speir.—Nos. 354, 200 5, 719, 678, 471, 768, 500, 697, 268, 517, 157, 103, 482, 1118, 554. Part 2—Held by Judge Freedman.—Nos. 457, 787, 1055, 633, 500, 716, 627, 812, 555, 524, 468, 60, 419, 621, 442. Part 3—Held by Chief Justice Critis.—Nos. 643, 420, 563, 208, 1071, 701, 492, 742, 600, 257, 200, 730, 608, 686, 807.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL PRES.
torm.
COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM, and COMMON PLEAS—
TRIAL PERM—Parts 1 and 2.—Adjourned until nex

Resulter vs. Machine; Jednach vs. Remine; Foley vs. Review vs. Explanation required to matter of a J. Megraw.—Explanation required to matter of the Reloctic Association.—Order signed and actived.

In the matter of A. J. Megraw.—Explanation required to matter of the Reloctic Association.—Order signed and actived.

In the matter of A. J. Miller.—Motion denied, with costs. The work of the result of the resul

Sunivan, ourgary, three years in the remembers Jacob Meyers, burglary, two years; Edward Wamsley assault, nine months in the Penttentary; Bonjami Rsymona, Inrony, six months; Wilman O'Conneil assault, six months; James O'Poranue, against whom six indictments were found for grand farceny, was sen touced to the Penttentary for five years.

ATTACHMENT AGAINST A LAWYER. A suit of attachment was granted by Judge Gilbert Supreme Court, Kings county, yesterday, against H. B. Whitbeck, member of the Bar, for alleged con-tempt of Court. It was alleged that the counse-charged more for his services while in the employ of Mrs. Technor as legal adviser than he was entitled to do. The Court ordered him to pay the afforence be-tween the amount collected for his client and the sum to which he was entitled.

THE HOPE-ENGLISH LIBEL SUIT. The attention of the Supremo Court, Kings county, Judge Pratt, was again occupied yesterday in the trial of the action brought by George T. Hope, Presi trial of the action brought by George T. Hope, President of the Continental Fire Insurance Company, to recover \$25,000 damages against Stephen English, proprietor of the Insurance Times, for having published certain articles of an alleged libelious character. The plaintiff occupied the witness chair during the session. The case will not be concluded for some

THE FERRY TICKET HUMBUG.

The Union Ferry Company seem to have placed a different value on the two ends of their coupon ticket. A passenger from Brooklyn to New York on Tuesday

was stopped because he tore off his coupon at the highest number (17) instead of at the lowest. He was tool that was the wrong end.

"What difference does it make?" he asked.

"Are not the coopons as valuable at one end as the other?" again the passenger asked.

To this no response was made, and, as a number of passengers had gathered at the gale waiting to enter and Joned in a laugh at the expense of the forry official he allowed his interfogator to pass without further coremony. This is the latest phase of the ticket humber which most people think ought to be swept away with the rest, by the legislature making the rate of ferringe uniform at all hours of the day—one cent—and abolishing the tickets altogether. It is said that the number of passengers who purchase tickets under the coupon system has fallen off about one-third, and that the directors of the forry company, in establishing that the directors of the forry on the world, and that they would thereby make up in a short time the few hundred collars which the newsboys took from them by speculating in the old tickets. So that the public are paying the lerry company how for their former sympathy with the street lade.

FULLER'S NAGS.

Mrs. Emily German, of Macomb's Dam, agreed to buy a horse of William J. Fuller, a dealer in Hariam. She left \$100 with Fuller on condition that she was to be thoroughly suited. For the past six months to be thoroughly suited. For the past six months Mrs. Getman has been testing the mettle of Fulier's horses, and after trying a score or more took the last one back a few days ago and demanded the \$100. Mr. Fuller thought this rather irregular, and refused, wacreupon the lady left the animal at Fuller's door and began a suit against him in the Forenam Civil Court. Mr. Fuller made an claurate celence, but found the planniff could "talk horse" as well as he, and greatly amused the spectators by intertaining the peculiarities of Fuller's hags in open court. According to her story the animals would be down in the road, kick up their heels and wink at her when she remounted. Judge Flanagan took slock with the planniff and awarded judgment in her ochaif. A number of horse dealers were present and evinced a considerable degree of interest in the result.

PROPOSED NEW BUILDING.

It is stated among some of the real estate men that new five or six story building on Broadway, between pot alley, is to be erected during the coming year. This is the site of the old Chy House, and, if the struc-ture be completed, it will be one or the greatest im-provements yet made on Broadway. · JUSTICE DUFFY ACQUITTED.

THE COURT OF IMPEACHMENT UNANIMOUSLY VOTE "NOT GUILTY" AND HONORABLY DIS-

CHARGE THE MAGISTRATE. The impeachment trial of Police Justice Patrick G. Duffy terminated yesterday morning in his honorable acquittal. The trial was held before the full bench of judges of the Court of Common Pleas, constituting a Court of Impeachment. Culor Justice Charles P Daly presided, assisted by Judges Robinson, Law rence, Van Hoesen and J. P. Daly. Judge Van Brunt was absent. The court room was crowded in view of the expected speedy closing of the case.

James P. Wilson and Lowis Roach testified that they were present during the examination of Mrs. Travers by Justice Duffy at the Tombs Police Court, and that the magistrate did not attempt to make her settle the case. The idea of settlement was suggested to Mrs Travers by her triends.

Mr. Stone, of No. 145 Chatnam street, deposed that

he was in the examination room of Justice Duffy when the case of Mrs. Travers was heard; his attention was not distracted by any other subject; he did not near the Justice say that he would lock her up if she did not settle; Mr. Roach was mistaken if he stated that Justice Duffy had said that he would lock Mrs. Travers up; he could not say exactly who was in the examination

Duffy had said that he would lock Mrs. Travers up; he could not say exactly who was in the examination room; he did not remember if Mr. Gallagher, of the Surrogate's office, was there; he had no special interest in the case; he was waiting for its adjournment in view of another case which was to follow in which he was interested.

Mr. S. Satter, of No. 266 Spring street, was the next witness. He deposed that he was present during the examination of Mary Fravers, but did not hear Justice Duffy say that it is no did not settle he would have her locked up in State Prison; if such a remark had been made he would induothedly have heard it.

The next witness was F. Musseut, a court officer connected with the Tombs. He deposed that he was in the examination room when Mrs. Fravers was examined; he was not there all the time; be did not remember Justice Duffy to have threatened to imprison Mrs. Travers as charged; he was only present at the examination of Monday.

Justice Pairick G. Duffy was then placed on the witness stand in his own detence. Much to the surprise of every one present, his examination asked but a few moments, and District Actorney Phelps make no cross-examination. In answer to questions put by nis counsel, Mr. Algerion S. Sullivan, Justice Duffy Stated that he was an old resident of this city, and had been for many years connected with the Public School Department before he was elected police justice; he remembered the case of Mrs. Travers perfectly well; he then definited the off-repeated story of Mrs. Fravers' examination before him, and showed that the complainants in the case had been sent to him from the Surrogate's office, that he might deal with the case under the act of 1877.

This closed the direct examination, and Mr. Sullivan turned the witness over to Mr. Phelps lor cross examination. Mr. Phelps, however, said he had no questions to ask, an i the Justice stepped down.

Mr. McKonny, of the Surrogate's office, was then recalled, and deposed that no did not hear any threat made to Mrs. Travers

noting up.

The Judges' Decision.

Chief Justice Daly sand the presiding judges had held no consultation with each other in regard to the case. He thought that perhaps this would not be necessary, and proposed that a vote should be taken to see whether they could agree upon a vertice without it. This proposition was assented to, and the Court voted upon the two specific charges contained in the indictment—whether Justice Duffy was guilty of legislaction, also whether he was guilty of arottrary and oppressive conduct. The Clerk of the Court then sailed the roll of judges on each count. As each judge's name was called no answered "Not guilty." There was some applicates at the result, which was quickly suppressed.

Chief Justice Daly then said that the evidence had

one of the counsel for the delence, that the judges had come to a vote without hearing the summing up, because they were afraid of being compelled to instea to a three days' speech from Mr. Peckham, in which he would have compsed Mr. Evarts' greatest efforts.

REAL ESTATE.

The sales on the Exchange yesterday are as lol-

lows:—

BY JOHN T. BOYD.

(For Gerard Betts)—Louis M. Deschor, referee—Forectoure sale of the two story brick stable, with lot 2200-01, No. 141 cast 24th st., n. s., 305 it. w. of 55 av.; W. D. Warren

George H. Fountain, referee—Foreclosure sale of one lot, 25, 1x105, 6, on the w. s. of av. A, 75, 3 it. s. of Goth st.; to plaintiff.

Also the lour lots, cam 25x100,11, on the s. s. of West 121 stst. 100 ft. w. of 10th av.; to plaintiff.

Codelege (Nos. 314 and 316; same to same.
23d st., Last (Nos. 314 and 316; same to same.
Madison av, w. s., 56 1 ft. so 43d st., 25 4x76,2;
S. r., Jones to William Astor
South Youkers road (24th ward); E. K. Willard to
Join J. Lynes
Gith st., s., 150 ft. e. of 4th sv., 12.6x100.5; Willlam O. F. Grot to Mary L. Gambrill. tam O. F. Croft to Mary L. Gambrill.

40th st. s. s., 200 ft. w. of 11th sv., 25x100.5; William Witters (executor) to Thomas Lavelle.

30th st., n. s., 205 ft. w. of 2d av., 20x08.9; F. Ochs
and wife to F. Gamby.

West 3d st. (No. 101); U. S. Peebles to E. R. Willhous 50th st. h. s., 150 ft. w. of Lexington av., 25x100.5; M. Schaefer and wite to Schaefer Brewing Go., 4 cht. sv., n. w. corner of 51st st.; same to sam., 51st st., h. s., 369 ft. e. of 1st av., 244xirrogular; agine to same Pia E. Wjedersoni.

Licanus

Bank st., n. e. corner of 13th av.; S. V. Hoffman to
U. H. Brosen & Co.; 4 years.

Allein st. (No. 197), F. Voliand to C. P. Sticke); S.

Chinge place, Nos. 2 and 3 (fifth floor), T. D. Mason

to G. Dreher; 3 years...
Conege place, Nos. 2 and 3 (Bist floor and basement), same to Avery Penabut & Co., 3 years
33 av., e. corner of 56th st., store and basement;
P. Strouse to P. O'Connor; 5 years...
Montradus.
Boiler, Careton, to B. Van Loan, n. s. of 3d st., w. of av. C.

of av. C.

Bradhara, Thomas and wife, to H. Meigs, s. e. cornar of 9th av. and 12Ls, st.; 5 years.

Chase, Neison and wife, to William E. Wetmore, 10th av. (50 acres)
10th av. (50 acres)
10th av.; 1 year.
Lavelle, Thomas, to William Watters (executor), n. s. of 40th st., w. of 11th av.; 2 years.

Same, to James Doris, n. s. of 49th st., w. of 11th 100 Same to James Doris, n. s. of Shih st., w. of 11th av. 3 years.

Jones, Lewis and wife, to William Lockwood, n. s. of 112th st., w. of 33 av.; demand,

Milliam, Philip and wife, to M. P. Brestin, n. s. of 68th st., w. of 8th av.; 5 years.

Matthand Robert L., to R. L. Kenhedy, No. 705; P. Drest.; 1 year.

Same to same, No. 70 Pine st.; 1 year.

Schaefer, Edward G., to Frederick Schaefer, o. s. of Matthan av. s. of 54th st.; 1 year.

Winton, Hamath V. to C. Sriggs, Youkers road, garb ward; 2 years. 1.000 700 87,000

[Nors -Letters intended for this column must be companied by the writer's full name and address to insure attention. Complainants who are unwilling to comply with this rule simply waste time in writing. Write only on one side of the paper. -ED. HERALD.]

OUR COMPLAINT BOOK.

THE PIFTY-THIRD STREET BAILBOAD BRIDGE. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-

The walk and steps on the Fifty-third street bridge over the railroad are in a dangerous condition, being covered with snow and ice. PEDESTRIAN.

DOES IT BELONG TO THE CITY?

To the Editor of the Reald:—
I do not think anybody has seen a broom used in a year on Eleventh avenue, except to clean the gutters two or three times every eight months. It may be that the Eleventh avenue does not belong to the city. TAXPAYER.

A WORD WITH CAPTAIN HEDDEN.

To THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—
According to a statement in the HERALD about street cleaning I suppose Captain Hedden does not intend to do anything on Seventh avenue, but why cannot be detail two or three men to clean the crossings once a week?

A RESIDENT.

DANGEROUS PARK WALKS. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-

Please call the attention of the Park Commissioners to the very bad condition of the tar walks in Fourth street park. They are tull of holes, which make it very dangerous for old or young people to walk there at hight. TRAINS TO NEW JERSEY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-It would be a great convenience to many travellers

upon the Central Railroad of New Jersey if the company would require their employes at the ferry house at the loot of Licerty street, New York, to signal the departure of boats for trains for Newark, Engaleth and other points. To THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—
When economy is advocated how is it that retrench-

highest service to the State? Justice would require

highest service to the State? Justice would require that curtailment should commence with overpaid officials who do not earn what they receive. To commence a crusaid against those whose profession is an absolute barrier to wealth seems, to say the least, barbage.

PRESERVATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:the Boulevard north of Fifty-ninth street clear the sidewalk from snow? Wherever there occurs a house the occupant is ordered to at once do so. The owner of the vacant lot is not disturbed. The little ones, on their way to school, must wade knee deep through snow, and sit all day in wel garments or with wet feet, endangering their rives.

WEST SIXTY-NINTH STREET.

To the Editor of the Herald:—
The milk dealers in Brooklyn are moving in the matter of a reduction of milk freights. Would it not be well for the dealers of the city of New York to be well for the desiers of the city of the locality take the matter in hand also? Citizens generally should use their influence for a reduction. The amount of freight charged on mik is extortionate. I have been informed that one-half cent per quart would pay as well as other freight, and way are we compelled to pay three times that amount?

CITIZEN.

THE HOBOKEN PERRIES.

To the Editor of the Herald:—
Those who contemplate moving to the country, who regard health, comfort and convenience as of any importance, should be particular to avoid localities where it would be pecessary to use other of the Ho-beken ferrier. For three years 'past (or perhaps longer) the passengers have been subjected to such comforts as wading ankle deep in mid-before reaching the street in Hoboken, or, what may be regarded tar more pleasant, spending from three to lour flours of a cold morning on a ferryboat, the pattern and style of which would prove that it had served its age a genera-tion ago.

To the Editor of the Herald:—
Cannot something be done to prevent the railroad companies from overloading their cars? In Europe their is a notice inside each car, showing the number of passengers allowed to ride, and when the sents are of passengers allowed to ride, and when the seats are all filled the conductor is not allowed to put any more passengers inside, for fear of the police, who are allowys ready to take down the number of each car that contains more than the regular number of passengers. I was in a Manchester court house last July and saw one company fixed £5 for naving six passengers too many. We have many things to learn from the other side of the water.

G. H.

THE STREET CAR COMPANIES AND THE SNOW.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:— .
About a year or two ago one of the Aldermen intropanies to remove the snow and sigsh, especially off the street crossings, which their clearing machines the street crossings, which their clearing machines had thrown up along the outer side of their tracks. I do not know whether this resolution was adopted, but that there should be such a law, if there is none, nobody will deny. To be compelled to walk know deep through snow and sleet, or, if frozen, to climb over miniature Chimboraxos at the risk of life and limb, is a state of things which would not be tolerated anywhere except in this misgoverned city.

ORDER.

EXPENSES OF THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-In reading the HERALD recently I was surprised to find that the force of the Building Department has been increased by thirteen men during the week. I take this means of calling your attention and also that of the public to the constantly increasing force of this department and to its constantly decreasing labors. The number of "fire escape examiners" has for the past five years composed a large portion of the force, and the amount of labor in this direction should now be on the decrease. I also find that the force in the "from Bureau" has for the past five years been sufficiently large, supposing one man to report one outding a day, to have examined every building in the city under the control of this bureau. If the employes have been vigorous enough to report one building a day (about ten minutes) work), the buildings requiring fire escapes should now be provided with the same and the city relieved from increasing the force in this direction. These facts and figures I have taken from the City Record and are therefore official and deserve recognition. I take this means of calling your attention and also

RAILROAD COMMUTATION TICKETS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-Why do the managers of the different railroads leading out of New York on the Jersey City side, in the face of the present depressed state of business, still adhere to the old rates of commutation to the differ ent places along their route? The writer, a commuter on the Newark branch of the New Jersey Central Rail on the Newark branch of the New Jersey Central Rairroad, enjoying at present a salary about one-tourth the amount he formerly received, as still compelled to pay the same sum—viz., \$6 per month, for commutation to Newark, which is a serious inroad on his reduced exchequer. The Pennsyrvania Railroad Company lately reduced the price of single farus (Newark to New York) from twenty cenus to fitteen cenus, but left the commutation rates unfouched. The railroad companies have reduced the pay of their employes to the lowest possible sum, thereby reducing their expenses. Now let them also curtail their income by resucing the rates of commutation say from twenty-five to their pay or cent, and let all the Newark commuters give their patromage for six months to the road which first lowers its rates. High prices are knocked down everywhere. Railroads ought not to be an exception.

BOILER INSPECTIONS.

To THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:subject of steam boilers and their liability to explode, I was led to make a few inquiries, and find that in the city of New York there are upward of five thousand steam bollers, two-thirds of which are in daily use. I also find that a large percentage of these boilers are also find that a large percentage of these boilers are located under the fidewalks of the various streets and avenues. You can imagine what loss of life and damage to property would result from the explosion of a boiler so located. I also find that in a large number of cases where compotent engineers are employed their duties are divided between the care of their boilers and packing, shoping and receiving goods, thereby increasing the chances of an explosion. Every steam boiler in this city is supposed to be managed once each year by the Folice Department inspectors. I find that this consists of a test shown as the hydrostatic or cold water test, which, instead of testing a boiler's steam resisting power only serves to strain it without disclosing the fact that there is any scale on the tubes or sediment to the order. Froken braces or other defects I find that the form of inspection adepted by steam boiler inspectionand insurance companies its entirely different from the hydrostatic. It consists of internally inspecting once and externally inspecting once in a great store, in the basements before explosion is a grave sudject, and should be looked at it in its true light. Here in New York we have a number of large retail stores, in the basements of which are located buriers used for heating and elevating purposes. It is dreamed to contemplate the incribic loss of life that would be the consequence of the explosion of one of these boilers. located under the fidewalks of the various streets

PUBLIC WORKS.

The Street Paving and Croton Water Bills Reviewed.

COMPTROLLER KELLY'S LETTER.

Thoroughfares that Commissioner Campbell Wants to Have Repayed.

the City Hall relative to an alleged attempt by unknown parties to amuggle into a street paving bil now before the Legislature an objectional the interest of a number of citys contractors. 'Other important measures affecting New York interests are also now before the Legislature for consideration to view of the importance of these bills Comptroller Keily yesterday sent a communication to Mayor Ely, of which the following are the principal points:-

of which the following are the principal points:—

The bill to which I shall first refer is entitled "An act to amend an act to provide for a uniform system for the repayement of streets avenues and public places in the city of New York, "neased lay 28, 1875. That act provided for repaying such atreets, avenues, Ac., as the Commissioner of Public Works shall certify and report to the Board of Aidermen to require repayement, the work to be dead of Aidermen to require repayement, the work to be dead of Aidermen to require repayement, the work to be dead of Aidermen to require repayement, the work to be dead of Aidermen to require repayement, the work to be dead of Aidermen to require repayement, the work to be repayed at a cost not exceeding \$500,000 in any single year, the amount of Public Works and appropriated by the foard of Estimate and Approtionment and raised and collected by fex. This provision of the law is not changed in the amended bill, but two amendments are added to it. One of these amendments provides for additional repayement, under the direction of the Department of Public Works, upon a notition of a majority of the owners of a majority of the front feet, the assessment to be levied and collected at usual ander the assessment to be levied and collected at the switch might an avoid most probably have to be paid attention which might and would most probably have to be paid attention which might and would most probably have to be paid attention which might and would most probably have to be paid at matchy by the city to redeem the assessment bonds which it would be necessary to issue to pay the costs of the works.

Loose Lexistation.

ment is first urged on the teachers, who render the

loose and belefinite, and there is no limit to the expanditures which might an would most probably have to be paid at the tird would be necessary to issue to pay the costs of the words. It would be necessary to issue to pay the costs of the words. It would be necessary to issue to pay the costs of the words. It would be necessary to issue to pay the costs of the words. It would be necessary to issue to pay the costs of the words. It would be necessary to issue to pay the costs of the words. It would be necessary to issue to pay the costs of the words in the pastvery severely from just such loose iggislation. In relation to local improvements under our confused and conflicting assessments upon purely technical grounds. No greinance whatever can be placed upon the collection of as-essments for the expense of such repaying, if the bill should become a law, to pay the assessment bonds at maturity.

In the present derangement of financial affairs generally and when taxes are so heavy, it seems to me to be very unitary and when taxes are so heavy, it seems to me to be very unitary and when taxes are so heavy, it seems to me to be very unitary and when taxes are so heavy, it seems to me to be very unitary and in a man by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for repaying and repairing streets during the present your is becieved to be ample for the purpose, it judiciously expended, and is as follows:—for repaying streets and the proper officers are authorized and to expend the relation of the purpose, it judiciously expended, and is as follows:—for repaying the streets quite unaccessary.

Hut there is another unendment of this act which is still more objectionable, in these words:—

"Nothing herein shall impair or affect, any contract of proceeding of any of the oxecutive departments of the city of New York portiathing to the repaying the streets quite unaccessary.

Aut there is another unendment of this act which is still more objectionable, in these saving and upon prior to January I, 1877, but the same are hereby

legalising old contracts and proceedings relating to pavements which are now invalid, and the revival of which will render the city liable for an anomown amount.

The other bill to which I draw your attention is entitled. "An act to amend chapter 477 of the Laws of 1875, entitled An act to amend chapter 477 of the Laws of 1875, entitled An act to amend an act entitled. An act to provide a further supply of pure and wholeasons water for the city of New York, 'passed Fobruary 27, 1871, and also an act to re-chart and amond the same, passed April 9, 1871, also to extend the distribution of Croton water through the city of New York, including the two new wards, and to lay the nocessary mains therefor, and to coliver it at higher elevations."

The act of 1875 conferred powers upon the Commissioner of Public Works, with the concurrence of the Common Council and the approval of the Mayor, "to extend and entarge the distribution of Croton water through the city of New York, including the two new wards, and to infusing a sufficient supply thereof to the institutions is chare of its legarithment of Public Charties and Correction, heated on Blackwell's Island, Ward's Island and Vannell's Island, and in laying mains necessary to doilvor said water at higher levels and in creater quantities," for which purpose he is saithorized to expend "for materials and Rabor and other services, and in laying mains necessary to doilvor and water at the said Commissioner abril does for the beat the creates of said city, an additional sum of \$1,500,000.

The Comptroller was also directed to issue bonds for this mount on the requisition of the Commissioner of Proble Works, and bonds for \$1,000 and the commissioner of Proble Works and purposes for which the money is ambraided and constructed under this amenament is not indicated, for the process of said city, an additional sum of \$1,500,000.

The nature of the "sections and Stutres as the said Commissioner of Public Works and purposes for which the money is ambraided and constructed under th

nor their location and the amount requires to compasse
them. Whether the amount of honds remaining unessed
under the original act will be sufficient to complete these
"structures and fixtures," and also execute the work of
laying the pipes and undins originally contemplated by the
law is not explained. The obvious inference is that more
money and a curtier issue of bonds will become nocessarly
for carrying out all the objects and purposes; the amount
which may be eventually routired is quite unknown.
If the bill becomes a law the first notice that the Finance
Department may receive of expenditures made under the
embority of this amendment will probably be a requisition
from experience that the operation of such laws is rout
always in the best interest of the dity.

Both these amended bills are of that class of special legislation for local aff. irs, without the approval and consent
of the proper city authorities having been first received
authorizing expenditures and the issue of bonds, which has
structure to the city with such and made taxwion
burdensome.

STREETS TO BE REPAYED. Commissioner Campbell has in accordance with the charter certified to the Board of Aldermon the follow

ing streets which require to be repayed :-

Ing streets which require to be repaved:

With granite block pavement—Barciay street, from Broadway to Gollege place; Washington square roadway, from Fifth avenue to South Fifth avenue; Waverley place, from Broadway to Christocher street; Morcer, from Canai to Bleecker; Fourteenth, from University place to Ninth avenue; Friteenth, from Broadway to Fifth avenue; Irving place, from Fourteenth to Forty-third; Fifteenth, from Third to Fourteenth to Forty-third; Fifteenth, from Third to Fourteenth to Forty-third; Fifteenth, from Third to Fourth avenue; Morris, from Broadway to Greenwich.

With frap block pavement—Water, from Whitehall to Futon; Mankon, from Peari to Market; Market, from Division to East River; Pearl, from Broadway to New Bowery; Twenty-third, from Third avenue to East River; Forty-second, from Third avenue to East River; Forty-second, from Third to Fourth avenue; Barrow, from Washington place to West; White, from Broadway to Centre; 12sth, from Fourth to Sixth avenue.

With macadam pavement—Fifth avenue, from Fifty-mith to Sevonty-second; Fifth avenue, from 126th to 130th.

ninth to Seventy-second; Firth avenue, from 126th to 130th.

The matter has been referred to the Aldermanic Committee on Public Works. Action will be taken at the next meeting of the Board.

THE CORPORATION COURSEL'S CONTRADICTION.

COPPORATION COURSEL'S CONTRADICTION.

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COPPORATION COURSEL'S CONTRADICTION.

THE REPAYMENT OF THE CLAUSE discovered at Albany in the Repayment bill. Mr. Whitney states that no was never seen or Counseled with reference to the bill at any time. That on looking up similar bills infraduced last winter the objectionable words appeared printed in Italics, indicating that the cause was inserted while the bill was before the committee, being the same old job which has made its appearance from time to time during the past live years.

OPPOSITE NATURES.

Mrs. Margaret Farley, of No. 229 East 111th street, has a son, Patrick Farley, who does not like to go to church and does like to drink. On Tuesday night Patrick came home intoxicated, and on asking for hi supper his mother taked religion but declined to pread the table. Patrick thereupon seized a neavy spread the table. Patrick thereupon soized a neary kettle and tried to intimicate Mrs. Farley. After hearing the story yesterday Judge Wandell told the latter that religion was a good thing, but that 'a tender beefsteak was very essentiat; in fact, Christianity without beetsteak amounted to nothing, he had found it so, and sympathized with Patrick." His Honer advised Patrick to abstain from whiskey, and remarked "that a three-ceat piece would cover his liquor bill up to the present time," the Judge then, at the request of the mother, released the prisoner on parole for good behavior.

A PRACTICAL ENGINEER AND NACHINIST WANTS La atuation, in either city or country; good ret foress for three days ENGINEER, Heraid office. FILE CUTTERS WASTED-ON MILL, SAW AND Traper files. Apoly for one week, JOHNSON & HEC. Newark, N. J. ME: HANICAL DRAUGHTSMAN WANTED, -APPLY

PHYLIKY'S SYSTEM OF CUTTING TAUGHT AT

PHOTOGRAPHER. - WANTED A FIRST ULASS Operator, one who is a good retoucher to travel in South America. Address PHOTOGRAPHE, therald office. WANTED-AN ASSISTANT CUSTOM SHIRT CUT-

Wataling gages and reference, FORD, Harald office.